Worthless Medicines.

At the recent meeting of the South Carolina State Board of Health the sub- of our merchans while he was in New Medicines," of which committee Dr. P. in a large clothing house, which we pub-A. Wilhite, of Anderson, is Chairman, lish as a specimen of the Radical cam-

cure such information and facts on the subject, as I might be able to obtain, and report to this Board.

I find in the few upper counties in which my investigations have been principally made, that the country generally is flooded with the most worthless notrums of every description, from the electric button, suspended from the neck, to the infant's vilest soothing syrup.

A portion of these medicines, however, are not brought into the country by druggists, or other merchants, but by a herd of peddlers, who are prowling over every neighborhood, distributing their tracts, circulars, almanaes, etc.—just such trash as is most calculated to deceive the ignorant and credulous. These persons also make agencies for their so-called medicines, at any house, and with any one that will take them for sale. It is this class of nostrums which drug houses consider too worthless to deal in, which is thrown into the country in this way. It does really seem that a great portion of our people are, to a certain extent, demoralized on patent medicines. For instance, it is with surprise that we see men and women of refinement and intelligence, with a piece of brass and zine suspended from their necks, by a silk cord, which is sold by these agents, and believed to be a perfect panacea for all the ills to which human flesh is heir.

The introduction of injurious nostrums is, in my humble opinion, one of the

the ills to which human flesh is heir.

The introduction of injurious nostrums is, in my humble opinion, one of the greatest evils which could be visited upon a people. It is equal in many respects to an epidemic. Its vengeance is slow, sure and continuous. We vaccinate against small pox, and quarantine against yellow fever, and yet I know of no subject of more importance to us as sanitarians than this, unprovided against. We should, I think, in this protect our citizens. We should therefore endeavor citizens. We should therefore endeavor to have our State establish restrictions to have our State establish restrictions against this injurious traffic. This can be done by legislative enactments. Yet I do not intend to assert that all proprietary medicines are hurtful; some of them we know are very useful, but those should be selected and sold by proper parties. I am well satisfied from my experience and observation, that there is no cause which so completely undermines the constitution, deranges the digestion, and prepares the general system gestion, and prepares the general system to become easy food for endemic and epidemic diseases, as the indiscrimate and daily dosing with unknown patent

medicines.

State medicine, or preventive medicine, I regard to be that branch of knowledge which treats of the general means to be employed under public authority, for the preservation of the public health. Public hygiene will never have reached its full development, until the social statistician (by means of returns which embrace diseases and causes of disease, as well as death and causes of death), clearly points out how remote events influence and modify disease, and how these may be removed. This, I well know, is a vast field, and it requires a broad grasp of mind to embrace all the terms of so complex a problem.

There was a bill before our last Legislature, which was unfortunately defeated,

the features of which were to prohibit the introduction and sale of patent medicines in the State. I am informed that had the Bill been introduced in a proper form, it would have passed, without doubt, and would have become a law. I think something of that kind would be very proper now, at least, some law which will restrict the sale of medicines

to regularly licensed druggists.

The law, as it now stands, requires every merchant who expects to engage in the sale of drugs and medicines, or ir other words, every druggist to go befor a board created by the State, and under a board created by the State, and undergo a thorough examination in chemistry and pharmacy. If the examination prove satisfactory, he receives a license as a druggist. He is then required to keep a book, and register the names of all persons who buy drags regarded as poisons, and also to keep poison-labels, with their antidotes printed on them.

And an act passed in 1871-72 says: "Any person who shall hereafter carry on and conduct the business of said occupation, without such license shall be

cupation, without such license, shall b and, on conviction, to a fine not exceed ing \$500, or to imprisonment not exceed ing six months.'

In the answers I have received to let county in the Strate, making inquiries on this subject, fow names of such illicit dealers are mentioned; but it is stated that it is customary for merchants, generally, to keep an assortment of drugs and medicines, regardless of what is required by the statutes of the State.

I have thus briefly mentioned some o the evils which this Board may attempt to correct, so as to promote the public health, and to discharge the obligation haid upon it. When the law decreed that the State Board of Health should have the general supervision of the interest of the health and lives of the citizens, no more solemn charge was ever laid upon a body of men by our Legislature. And our Board, I trust, will not be unmindful of what the State demands at its hands.

PAILURE NOT A FAILURE.—The so cret of happings is to make the best of arroy, him. No matter what happens to annoy, let it all glide along as easily and with as few words of complaint and fault-finding as possible. Little inconveniences will intrude upon the most forwards of the polymers. tunate people, so the only way to be master of every situation is to make up your mind not to notice small annoy ances. People may keep themselves in nothing, and which, without accomplish ing the least good, may ruin the peace and quiet of a household. We cannot have everything just as we want it in this world, and the sooner a person under-stands that fact, the sooner he may have

a true basis for happiness.

It is the greatest folly to set the heart upon uncertainties, and then, if disappointed, refuse to be comforted or reconciled. Do the very best you can and patience, he is a success, whether the scheme fails or succeeds, and he ought to reconcile himself to failure if it was inevitable. If his labors have been of brain and hand, he is better fitted to succeed in other undertakings. And the question of success or failure is not settled till this life ends—no, not till the life to come shall re-eal its grand results.—

Christian Tr acury.

they were able to put out the fire, and when they had extinguished them it was only to find the men unconscious and most horribly roasted. Each was conveyed to his house. The physicians who are attending them say that Dayle will in all probability die and that Connell, although very badly injured, may recover. The chances are against the recovery of both, however, and should both die it will create no surprise. Both men

- Cold green tea, well sweetened families. Special dispatch to the and put into saucers, will destroy flies. York World.

The following paper was handed one Spain's Welcome to the Dear Little Baby committee on the "Sale of Drugs and York City recently by a lady employed

I am opposed to the Damocratic party, and I will tell you why. Every State that seceded from the United States was a Democratic State. Every ordinance of secession that was drawn was drawn by a Democrat. Every man that endeavored to tear the old flag from the heaven that it enriches was a Democrat. Every enemy this great Republic has had for twenty years has been a Democrat. Every man that shot Union soldiers was a Democrat. Every man that starved Union soldiers and refused them in the extremity of death a crust was a Demo-crat. Every man that tried to destroy extremity of death a crust was a Demo-crat. Every man that tried to destroy this nation was a Democrat. Every man that loved slavery better than liberty was a Democrat. The man that assassinated Abraham, Lincoln was a Democrat. Every man that sympathized with the assasin—every man glad that the noblest President ever elected was assassinated— was a Democrat. Every man that imwas a Democrat. Every man that imwas a Democrat. Every man that impaired the credit of the United States; every man that swore we would never pay the bonds; every man that swore we would never redeem the greenbacks was a Democrat. Every man that resisted the draft was a Democrat. Every man that wept over the corpse of slavery was a Democrat. Every man that cursed Lincoln because he issued the Proclamation of Emancipation—the grandest paper since the Declaration of Independence—every one of them was a Democrat. Every man that wanted an uprising in the North, that wanted to release the rebel prisoners, that they might burn down the homes of Union soldiers above the heads of their wives and children, while the brave husbands, the heroic fathers, were in the front fighting for the honor of the old flag, every one of them was a Democrat. Every man that believed this glorious nation of ours is only a confederacy, every man that believed the old banner-carried by our fathers through the Revolution, through the war of 1812, carried by our brothers over the fields of the Rebellion, simply stood for a contract, simply stood for a contract, simply stood for an agreement, was a Democrat. Every man who believed that any State could go out of the Union at its pleasure; every man that believed the grand fabric of the trian physician. In another room, close by, were the two wet nurses from San-

American Government could be made to crumble instantly into dust at the touch

They did not massacre black men at Hamburg.

They did not scourge, and hang, and shoot, and murder men for opinion's sake.

They did not organize the Louisiana white league or the South Carolina rifle

They did not drench the South with the blood of inoffensive colored men.

They did not invent the "Mississippi

They did not use tissue ballois. They are not "moonshiners." They do not resist the national

They did not try to destroy the Na-They do not try to pauperize the Amer-

They do not set up their States above

ican mechanic.

They have not been an impediment to

national growth.

They have not been a hindrance to the

surs.—Chicago, September 12.—One of the most novel fights, with most horrible results, that has ever been brought to the notice of the police, occurred here at 12 o'clock this morning at the Union Iron and Steel Foundry dock near the corner of Thirty-second street and Ashland avenue. A gang of workmen where engaged in unloading iron ore when two of them, William Doyle and Timothy Connell, engaged in a quarrel. After talking loudly for a moment or two they clinched and fought for the mastery, which neither nell, engaged in a quarrel. After talking loudly for a moment or two they clinched and fought for the mastery, which neither of them could gain. Finally, apparently with a mutual understanding, they let go, separated and began to look about for weapons. Suddelly see the size of the second then take things as they come. If a man strives with his best knowledge, energy and untiring labor to accomplish a certain object, working with skill and patience, he is a success, whether the scheme fails or succeeds, and he ought to only to find the men unconscious and workmen beheld their commands before in flames. It was some moments before to levy a tax for said purpose," the same they were able to put out the fire, and to levy a tax for said purpose, the same to be "submitted to the voters of the moments before the same to be "submitted to the voters of the moments before the same to be "submitted to the voters of the same to be "submitted to be "

The correspondent of the Herald tele-graphing from Madrid says: On Friday night, during a small reunion of the It is my duty, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Sale of Drugs and Medicines, to investigate, and procure such information and facts on the subject, as I might be able to obtain, and report to this Board.

I find in the formation and facts on the I am opposed to the Drugs and more serious, and it was thought that at last the supreme hour was approaching. There had been so many disappointments and miscalaulation many disappointments and miscalaulation. There had been so many disappointments and miscalculations, however, that it was not until about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday that the Austrian physician in attendance positively gave his opinion that the condition of her Majesty was a certain indication of her approaching confinement. The intelligence was of course in a short time communicated or course in a short time communicated to nearly the whole city, and as the welcome news spread it was only natural that the populace should have been attracted to the palace. People of all classes stayed in the Plaza del Oriente under the palace windows all Gay, and the crowd slowly increased until the afternoon, when it was known that the palace messenger had been ordered off at palace messenger had been ordered off at half-past 4 to summon ministers. Hours intelligence went abroad, until by night-fall the environs of the palace presented a very animated scene. Directly Queen Christina felt the first symptoms of travail her Austrian physician advised the Duke of Sexto, the Lord Chamberlain, who immediately ordered the commanding officer of the Halberdiers of the Guard to send eighty messages to request the instant attendance at the palace of the ministers, the diplomatic corps and the native personages named by royal order to be present at the birth. Before their arrival King Alfonso, ex-Queen Isabella, the Princess of Asturias, the Archduchess Isabella and the ladies of the royal household had assembled in the bedchamber of the Queen, with the Austrian physician. In another room, close

> tander, in their protty costumes of velvet skirts and bodices, braided with gold and skirts and bodices, braided with gold and silver.
>
> The interior of the palace was a scene of great animation. The guards came to occupy the gates and line the staircase and ante-chamber. Then came the grandees, chamberlains and military households, who, in fine uniforms, filled the galleries. Anxious expectation was on every countenance. As carriage after on every countenance. As carriage after carriage arrived with personages, natives and foreign, all appearing in full uniform, except the United States at d South American representatives, the Lord Chamberlain conducted them to the antethat believed the grand fabric of the American Government could be made to crumble instantly into dust at the touch of treason was a Democrat.
>
> Soldiers! Every scar you have got on your heroic bodies was given you by a Democrat. Every scar, every arm that is lacking, every limb that is gone, every scar is a souvenir of a Democrat.
>
> WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS NOT DONE.
>
> The Republicans have done some noble things—things that will be remembered as long as there is history. But there are some things they did not do.
>
> They did not use an army to force slavery into Kansas.
>
> They did not attempt secession.
>
> They did not attempt secession.
>
> They did not fire upon Fort Sumter.
>
> They did not fire upon Fort Sumter.
>
> They did not inaugurate rebellion.
>
> They did not "huzza" over Union distarms.
>
> They did not "huzza" over Union distarms.
>
> They did not "huzza" over Rebel victories.
>
> They did not oppose enlistments in the Union army.
>
> They did not oppose enlistments in the Union army.
>
> They were not "Knights of the Golden Chamber in the chamber noxt to the chamber of the Queen. It was a brilliant assemblage of the flower of the Spanish nobility. Marshals and generals, knights of noble and military orders in mediæval cloaks and rich costumes, judges, prelates, civil and military orders in mediæval cloaks and rich costumes, judges, prelates, civil and military orders in mediæval cloaks and rich costumes, judges, prelates, civil and military orders in mediæval cloaks and rich costumes, judges, prelates, civil and military authorities, the Mayor and the Aldermen of Madrid, forming a striking contrast with Senators amd Deputies, in plain evening dress amid the splendid ceremonial that revived all the gorgeous etiquetto of the House of Bourbon in the eighteenth century. Motionless as statues in the doorway states the mot was at lest able to inform King Alfonso that the Queen was happily delivered.
>
> They did not oppose enlistments in the Union army.
>
> They did not oppose enlistments in the Union army.
>
> They did not commit the attr

> They were not "Kaights of the Golden Circle."
>
> They did not commit the attrocities of Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Andersonville.
>
> They did not oppose emancipation.
> They were not "Ku-Klux."
> They did not commit the Butchery at Fort Pillow.
> They did not commit the horrible massacre at New Orleans.
> They did not murder Dixon.
> They did not butcher the Chisolm family.
> They did not massacre black men at Hamburg.
> They did not scourge, and hang, and shoot, and murder men for opinion's sake.
> They did not organize the Louisiana white league or the South Carolina rifle the presentation of the child the Duchess Medina de la Torres, the chief governess, conveyed her to apartments which had been prepared in the story below the royal bedchamber, and consisting of an ante-chamber, saloon and bed room for two wet nurses, together with a bed room for Senora de Tacon, who had also acted as governess to King Alfonso twenty-three years ago. The bedchamber of the Princess is large and furnished very simply with cretoune curtains and sofas. simply with cretoune curtains and sofas. In the wardrobe immense chests are filled with magnificent lace, made in Madrid and abread from patterns pre-scribed by Queer Isabella and the Arch-ducless Elizabeth, the mother of Queen

> They have not been a hindrance to the peoples's prosperity.
>
> Can the Democratic party and all Democrats say as much? The people can trust a party that has not done these things, but they cannot trust a party that in whole or in part did do them.
>
> A NOVEL FIGHT BETWEEN TWO CHILCAGO WORKMEN AND ITS HORRIBLE RESURS.—Chicago, September 12.—One of the most novel fights, with most horrible results, that has ever been brought to the

— At the recent term of the Court in Chesterfield County the Grand Jury repeat their former recommendation that "our representatives in the General Assembly introduce a bill at the next session of the Legislature, authorizing the County Commissioners either to issue bonds of such denomination and to such amount as may be required for the purpose of rebuilding the Court House, or to levy a tax for said purpose," the same county for their approval or rejection."

- California has hopes of ranking among the Cotton States and talks of building factories at once to work up the although very badly injured, may recover. The chances are against the recovery show that square miles of similar soil could do, and Kern county, further will create no surprise. Both men are past middle life and are married, with

Specimen Radical Campaign Document. A ROYAL BIRTH---"IT'S A GIRL," The Chief Ouray—The Story of the Uto

In the death of Ouray one of the historical characters of Colorado passes away. He has figured for many years as the greatest Indian of his time, and during his life has figured quite as prominently before the country as has any white man in the Rocky Mountains. It is, therefore, meet and proper that on the occasion of his death his life should be remembered. The record of his deeds is one of simple parts, yet he has proven himself elevated so far above other men of his race and time that his acts stand out in bold relief. Ouray is in many respects-indeed, we may say in all respects-a remarkable Indian; a man of pure instinct, of keen perceptions, and dent.

pects—a remarkable Indian; a man of pure instinct, of keen perceptions, and apparently possesses recy proper ideas of justice and right, the friend of the white man and the protector of the Indian, ever boldly asserting the right of his fribe, and as continually doing all it. his power to create favor for the white man with the Indians.

Ouray, in telling the story of his life, says that he was born in the Toa. Valley near Mexico, near the Pueblo villiage of that name, in 1839. His tribe of Utes were in the habit of spending much of their time in the Toas Valley and San Luis Park, and along the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Down in this region they were accustomed to meet the Apaches, who came from the North. It is a very common thing for the women of a tribe of Indians to marry out of their tribe. Ouray's father married an Apache woman; hace the epithet which is so often sneeringly applied to Ouray by those of the Indians who disliked him of being an "Apache papoose." The Indians became so accustomed to associate with the Mexicans that some of them the Mexicans that some of them arried they quietly marched up to the little adobe church, which stands on the hill in the villiage at Red River Crossing, and had the priest perform the ceremony.

Ouray has long been a chief among the Utes white in such cases and or of commissioners and every board of commissioners and every board of commissioners and every board of managers.

Crossing, and had the priest perform the ceremony.

Ouray has long been a chief among the Utes, but is more renowed for his wisdom than his bravery. During his young manhood, however, he was accustomed to lead the Utes braves to battle, and was a very brave as well as successful fighter. He generally planned well and fought bravely. During these times the Utes were engaged in a deadly encounter with the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux. It was a war between the plains Indians and the mountain tribes. Ouray entered into the spirit which characterized his race with a will, and soon became a renowned warrior. He soon was famed for wisdom, and his counsel was sought by the Utes far and near. When the white the Utes far and near. When the white men first began to settle in what is now Colorado they found Ouray chief of the Tabequache or Uncompahgre tribe, the largest band of the tribe, and in great favor with the members of other tribes, so that, while he was not head chief, he was that, while he was not head chief, he was a man of the greatest influence and power among his people. He was also disposed to be friendly toward the white settlers, and soon became known as a mediator between the two races. He contintinued increasing his authority and influence among his people until, as he expresses it, "the year after Lincoln's death he was recognized as head chief by the Indians." In 1873 he acted as interpreter, and in recognition of his services at that time and in the past the government settled an annuity of \$1,000 upon him, which he has since continued to draw regularly

thirty men with him, while the Arrapa hoes numbered seven hundred. They came upon the Utes in the morning, jus before daylight, and took the mountain Indians completely by surprise. However, Ouray rallied his few warriors, and they hurrically formed in a square, after retreating a short distance, and after a long fight repulsed the Arrapahocs.

It was during this fight that Ouray lost

It was during this fight that Ouray lost his little boy—the only son that has been born to him. He says that when he saw the Arrapahoes coming he threw water in the face of the child, then six years old, for the purpose of awakening him, but failing in this he threw covering over him and left him to go and fight the invaders of the camp. But the entire day passed before he could extricate himself knows he is not. He is still with the Arrapahoes, and as Ouray heartily despises the Arrapahoes be would prefer the death of his son to the disgrace implied

in being an Arrapahoe.

Ouray lives in good style. He owns a farm, which is a real garden spot. 300 acre. Of this he cultivates about 100 acres, raising all kinds of cereals and vegetables. He lives in a newly-built and commodious adobe house, built for him by the government, and neatly fur-nished and carpeted. He owns great numbers of horses and a good many cat-tic and sheep, and when he goes out rides in a carriage which were in a carriage which was a present from ex-Governor McCook. He hires laborers from among the Mexicans and In-dians, and also expects his wife to do her share of the farm work. Ouray's pres-ent wife, Chopeta, is kind-hearted and very much like Ouray in her nature, be-ing kind and well disposed towards the whites. The chief has become very much attached to his present manner of living, and it is said we disposed to the present manner of living, and, it is said, was disposed to remain on his farm and surrender the reigns of Long Bay channel was a favorite fishing government to some young man. Speak-ing before the commission, of which he was a member, recently in session at Les Pinos, on the 16th of November of

the past year, he said:
"I do not want to be chief. I grow
old and tottering. Let some young man
with the fire of youth in his veins take my place. I have my farm, which would rather cultivate and watch th man,"
So far as the late difficulty, resulting

in the White River mussacre and the Milk Creek fight was concerned, Ouray continued from first to last friendly to the whites, and an advocate of peace. As soon as he learned of the Thornburgh fight he sent runners to white River, ordering that hostilities cease. He also did everything in his power to secure the south, is now irrigating 100 acres of cotton to prove that she has 100,000 acres more only waiting to be watered to make good cotton fields.

South, is now irrigating 100 acres of cotton to prove that she has 100,000 acres there was a prospect of Southern Utes breaking out, he sent timely warning to the white settlers near.—Denver Tribune. Republican Platform.

The following is the platform of the Republican party in South Carolina:

1st. The Republican party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, helieving that the principles of equal civil and political rights are vital to the interest of good government, and they can only be enforced by the party which has engrafted them upon the State and National Constitutions, hereby express their earnest approval of the platform and principles adopted by the National Convention at Chicago on the 2d day of June, 1880, and we cordially endorse and ratify the nominations made by that Convention of James A Garfield and Chestor A.

Authur for President and Vice President.

Mrs. Grant was found to be delightfully off-haud and pleasant. She talked right and left, and to many at a time, laughing and chatting without cessation and apparently without tiring.

"This will be your first visit to Denvertion at Chicago on the 2d day of June, 1880, and we cordially endorse and ratify the nominations made by that Convention of James A Garfield and Chestor A.

Authur for President and Vice President.

to the fact that when the Republicans controlled the appointment of election officers representation was allowed at every election to the Democrats on every board of commissioners and every board of managers.

naue people and make a blot on the civ-lization of the age.

Taft said that as all the business of the

1878 a man committed a terrible crime in Somerset, which was for some time involved in deep mystery. His wife, a handsome mulatto woman, disappeared suddenly, after going home from church on Sunday, October 20th. Suspicion immediately fell upon the husband, a clever young fellow of about 30, but no trace of the missing woman was left behind, and there seemed, a strong probanassed before he could extricate himself from the entanglements involving him, and when he did get away and have an opportunity to return to his tepec his boy had disappeared and has never since been seen by his father. This incident is still vividly remembered by Ouray, and he never refers to it without manifesting the greatest sorrow ever it. Herefore

> men went out to the spot where it was observed, and from which it had not disobserved, and from which it had not disappeared since Sunday, and with a series of fish-hooks ranged along a long line dragged the bottom of the channel, but at first without success. Shifting the position of the boat, they dragged a little further to windward and presently the line was cacht. With the line was cacht. the line was caught. With water-glasses the men discovered that it had caught in a skeleton, which was held down by some heavy weight. They pulled on the line; something suddenly gave way, and up came the skeleton of the trunk, pelvis and legs of a human body, from which almost every vestige of flesh had disappeared.
>
> The humand was a fishered the state of the state of

ground, and he calculated truly enoug that the fish would very soon destroy th means of identification, but it never en-tered into his head that as they did so their ravages, combined with the process of decomposition, would set free the traces of his crime on the surface of the water. The case seems an exceedingly interesting one. The calm is not mentioned in any book on medical jurisprudence that I have, and the doctors seem not to have had experience of such an occurrence. A diver found a stone with a rope attached by which stone with a rope attached, by which the body had been held down, and also portions of the scalp and of the skin of the sole of the foot, and of the clothing, by means of which the body was identi-fied. The husband was found guilty and executed

The husband was a fisherman.

BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot nake fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—

Telegrap:

- Clampagne is made of tomatoes,

"Yes; I generally go with him."
"Were you with him during the war?"
"I was part of the time with him, but

not as the papers have represented. I had a paper sent me the other day with an article marked, in which I was represented as being much better than I am, and as doing many thirps which were impossible. For instance it was stated that ever a best line and the state of the state impossible. For instance it was stated that after a battle in which the General was engaged I invariably hurried to the front to be of what service I might. Now that was not true at all. The General would not have put up with it at all. He would have been very augry if I had appeared at such a time, and I knew it.

"It was also stated that I had busied myself in bunting out poor people upon whom to bestow alms. This was also incorrect. Enough of such people always found me; I did not have to see them

"Then I was reported as busying myself in seeking positions for worthy young ladies in the Treasury Department, and for other applicants in other places. Now, my husband would not allow that. I did nothing of the kind to influence him. I don't think, in fact, I am sure I don't, that in the whole two terms in which he was Presidert I obtained more than two appointments. So you see, the newpapers were wrong."

home folks. The Prince led her to the dressing room, and the Princess folded ler shawl about her as tenderly as her mile or two on the beau

peared, some Bone. The sea, as is their custom, were struck by observing in the Long Bay channel, the surface of which was ruffled by a slight breeze, a long streak of calm, such as, to use their own illustration, a cask of oil usually diffuses around it when in the water.

The feverish anxiety about the missing woman suggested some strange connections and the control of the present. She would like very the preference gratified she would prefer Washington to any other place, principally because of the great number of acquaintances there. Did she not tire of making new acquaintances and seeing The feverish anxiety about the missing woman suggested some strange connection between this singular calm and the har disappearance. Two or new faces? No; neither did the General. mode of her disappearance. Two or three days after (why not sconer I can not tell you) her brother and three other past twenty years, and they had become

used to it.

Here the train drew up to the depot.

The General's "Jap" brought in the
General's silk hat, and, without consulting the General, took the slouch from his head and put the silk in its place and

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is perfectly safe and easily administered. It is cheap and will give satisfaction. Try it. - The work that is to tell in heaven must be that which is done on purpose for heaven. The work that is done for earth goes down with us to the grave.

— A little daughter of Mrs. E. C. Vincent, two and a half years old, fell from her mother's arms in Union County on

against a sewing machine, was almost instantly killed. instantly killed.

When the Spanish proverb says,
"There is no such thing as a trifle in the
world," it speaks a most profound truth.
Nothing can be little, whose conse-

the 13th inst., and striking her head

acter. A meeting of whites and Indians was held by a missionary on Puget Sound. The Indian women who came, bringing their babies, as usual, were amazed to see the white men carrying their babies. At the next meeting the ample tella

- A student of Augustana College Swedish service ever held in so high a city." He had about one hundred Scandinavian hearers. The first man he called on at Leadvillo told him that he was not wanted there; but he said he had been sent, and would stay and preach, and he took up his abode in that man's house.

It is absurd from Virginia to Louisiana. It is absurd to charge that a region thus healthfully prosperous is lawless or idle. The South produced last year the largest cotton crop in its history; and this year's crop will be even greater. But, over and above the cotton, it is producing a multi-tude of other things which were totally unknown in the South before the war."

SAVED FROM THE VERA CRUZ. Thrilling Accounts of the Struggle for Life by the Saved Passengers,

rescued passengers of the "Vera Cruz," has reached St. Augustine, and furnishes many additional details of the awful many additional details of the awful struggle that preceded and followed the sinking of the wreck. The Walsh family, consisting of the husband, wife and ittle girl, all perished. The name of this family has been ascertained to be Valch, and not Walsh, by the hotel register at Philadelphia, where they stopped before going to New York to take the steamer. Mr. Valch did his utmost to console the ladies, and gave brandy to some that were suffering from the cold and wet. Mrs. Valch was greatly distremed about her little girl. All th and wet. Mrs. Valch was greatly distressed about her little girl. All the passingers had life preservers on, and they appeared calm and collected. Mr. Siles lesped overboard just before the steamer sunk, and was carried down in the vortex, but on regaining the surface he says: "The sea was covered with a miscellaneous assortment of boxes, barrels, planks, sticks appear &c. all hosting

to be friendly toward the white settlers, and soon became known as a mediator between the two races. He continitingtion of the age.

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Remarkable Discovery of a Murder.

The following account of a murder, which was committed in Bermuda in the antumn of 1878, is taken from a letter written to Gen. Sir J. Lefroy, late Governor of these islands. In the autumn of 1878 a man committed a terrible crime in Somerset, which was for some time in Somerset, which was for some time involved in deep mystery. His wife, a handsome mulatto woman, disappeared suddenly, after going home from church on Sunday, October 20th. Suspicion immediately fell upon the husband, a clever young fellow of about 30, but no learn of the Azer point where they were they were possible to the Azer point where they were possible to the Azer possible to the Aze washed ashore was three miles below Mosquito Inlet, nearly two hundred miles from where the other survivors landed. Senor Arrue says that he left the wreck with his wife on his back. After swimming two hours he was compelled to tear her clothes off as they had become heavy with sea water. At last she seized a board, and a sea separated them. He found her again in a very weak condition. He again took her on his back only to see her washed away from him again, to be seen no more. After that he met the raft to which Mr. Silva and the man and the lady were clinging. They continued together until separated by a heavy sea, and he never er saw any of them until he met Mr. Silva on shore.

The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the v tea of freemen.

The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the v tea of freemen.

It is only by a full vote, free ballot, and fair count, that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our government. Take this function away and the whole structure falls.

The great principles of American libetry are still the rightful inheritance of this nearly, and ever should be.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the free-dom of speech, the natural rights of property must be preserved.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. Had she met Gen. Lew Wallace? No; but she had read his novel, "The Fair God," and had been very much entertained by it. Turning to her listeners she asked had they read Judge Tourger's "A Fools's Errand?" Nearly all had. That she thought an excellent thing. The General had also read it, and pronounced it a very correct picture of the life represented. clinging. They continued together un-til separated by a heavy sea, and he nev-er saw any of them until he met Mr. Silva on shore.

> The new tobacco crop will be the smallest for many years in Virginia. Worms and heavy rains at a critical time are among the cau

> - Senator Bayard has responded to Democrats, with a promise to spea there during October.

 About Warshaw, N. C., they have ceased to hope for more than two-thirds of a cotton crop. Corn and rice also suffer greatly from drought. - An Indiana Judge has granted a

injunction commanding a newspaper not to go into debt until further order. A similar injunction against its subscribers similar injunction against its subscribers would be more effect. - Nobody can be found to fill the

fice of coroner in Pickens County, S. C. We knew the law against carrying concealed weapons would have its bad as its good effects.—Boston Post. - Speaking of the "solid South," the

New York Herald, pleased at its solidity, and congratulating the New York merchants on the fact, says: It would not be extravagant to say that their people are on the whole more prosperous than those in most parts of the North. Undoubtedly the conditions of living are easier in the South than in the North. Easier in the South than in the North, But the change for the better in the last four years is very remarkable. Every-where we read of new industries starting into life; manufactures of various kinds are rapidly increasing and give employment to increasing numbers of the poor whites, to whom factory life is a distinct advance in the scale of the poor whites. has just made a anissionary tour among the Swedes in the neighborhood of Leadville, Col. He traveled over one hundred Scanologist in the seal of prosperity. The business of market gardening for Northern con sumption has been found so profitable that vegetable and small fruit garden and orchards are found in all the State thousand feet above of the sea, "the first Swedish service ever held in so high a city." He had about one hundred Scandinavian hearers. The first man he called on at Leadville told him that he was not wanted there; but he said he crops will be ever the season of the

Some Instructive Figures.

Internal Revenue to Secretary Sherman, as to the collection to the revenue taxes and condition of the service, shows that during the past fiscal year, which ended on June 30 last, \$123,981,916 10 of internal revenue taxes were collected and paid into the Transury. on June 30 last, \$123,981,916 10 of internal revenue taxes were collected and paid into the Treasury. During the past four fiscal years the total collections have amounted to \$467,080,885 10, at an expense to the Government, including the salaries and expenses of the Bureau, of about \$16,929,000, or a tittle more than three and a half per cent, upon the amount collected. The total receipts from the collection amounted during the past year to \$116,848,219 80, and the cash receipts from the sale of adhesive stamps to \$7,133,696 30. The collections in the Southern States were as follows: Maryland, \$2,393,957 01; Virginia, \$5,781,409 58; West Virginia, \$370,672 15; North Carolina, \$2,354,006 71; South Carolina, \$1,11,960 78; Georgia, \$322,074 18; Alabama, \$135,890 38; Florica, \$204,590 53; Mississippi, \$81,233 50; Tennessee, \$1,115,696 64; Arkausas, \$126-089 12; Louisiana, \$712,049 65; Texas, \$283,106 55; Kentucky, \$9,885,644 90; Missouri, \$5,449,674 08; making a grand to an expension of the Scene of the Scene of the Treasury for 1879, which we have already it.

he says: "The sea was covered with a miscellaneous assortment of boxes, barrels, planks, sticks, spars, &c., all beating among the struggling crowd of men and women, crushing some out of sight. I kept changing boards and planks at each wave for about two hours, when I at last found a part of the steamer's deck, about four fect wide by fifteen long. This had two large rings and bolts in it. Before I could get on it the ship's baker joined me, and we took possession of it. As I was trying to drag myself upon it I felt something pulling at my duster, and looking around I saw a lady with no clothing on her, not even a life preserver. She begged me to save her. "I told her to let go of me so that I could get on the raft, and then I would pull her upon it. She would not do so, and I was compelled by force to open her hands and tear my duster from her grasp. I climbed on the raft, holding her hand, and, with the assistance of the baker, we got her on the raft with as little exertion to herself as was possible. The next wave brought to us Mr. Rafael Arrue. He had lost his which he was President I obtained the appointment of election or the Democration was allowed at every election to the Democration was allowed at every election to the Democration was allowed at every election to the Democration every board of commissioners and every board of commissioners and every board of commissioners and every board of managers.

The That we emphasically deny the assertion made by Weight and the Veight and the Veight and the Veight assertion made by Weight and we believe that was even the statements have been made, but they were utterly without for this assertion made by Weight and we believe that the exciton was as made to account for the thousands of dissue ballots stuffed in the ballot bags in the election.

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tically ceased in all of the Southern districts of Georgia." The Commissioners also says that "violations of law and the spirit of resistance have not been voluntarily adandoned," but have been surpressed and subdued by the enforcement of the laws after the loss of a number of lives of those engaged in the service of the government. The bald fact stands out, however, that there is now no violator resistance to Federal authority in Southern States, and that the collection of taxes is not in any way impeded. This condition of things is the result, as we all very well know in South Carolina, of a change in the administration of the local governments of the Southern States. As long as the Republicans were in authority there was lawlessness and outrages committed upon the revenue officers of the governments. Democrats gained control of our State Governments there has been almost aba significant as well as gratifying admission,—Charleston News and Courier.

Text from Gen. Hancock's Letters.

When fraud, violence, or incompe-tence control, the noblest Constitution and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for

lable.

If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist, with all my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land.

This Union, comprising a general Government with general powers for purposes local to the State, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

rofoundest wisdom. This is the Union which our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. The war for the Union war successfully closed more than fifteen years

All classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity, and in the proper administration of public

We are in a state of profound peace. Heuceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and not of animosity, among our fellow citizens.

As one people, we have common in-

terests.

A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and

peans creent, together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their industry. - Millions of Concord grape cuttings

— Millions of Concord grape cuttings have been sent to France from this country to serve as stocks on which to graft choice French varieties.

— The Irish correspondent of the London Times writes: "The potato crop is aimply magnificent. What few men can recollect seeing, is now seen on all hands fields beginning to wither naturally without a sign of disease. This is chiefly owing to the change of seed, the "Champions" being planted on all hands from east to west, and fully bearing out the good things spoken of them. The price of oats and cattle has doubled since last year, that of pigs more than doubled. last year, that of pigs more than doubled. Oats are a good crop, and turnips and mangolds have never looked better."